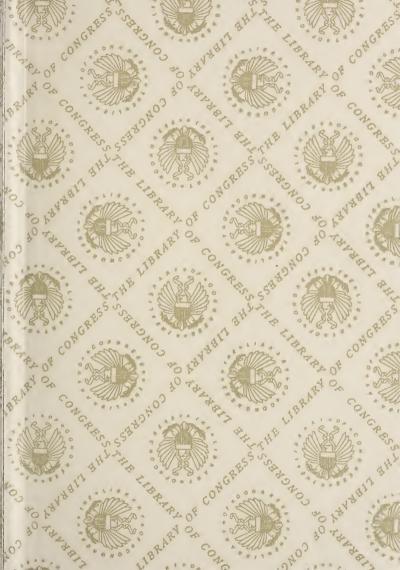
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SCIENTIFIC CHARACTER ANALYSIS

PRACTICALLY APPLIED



DR.CHARLES F. BOGER



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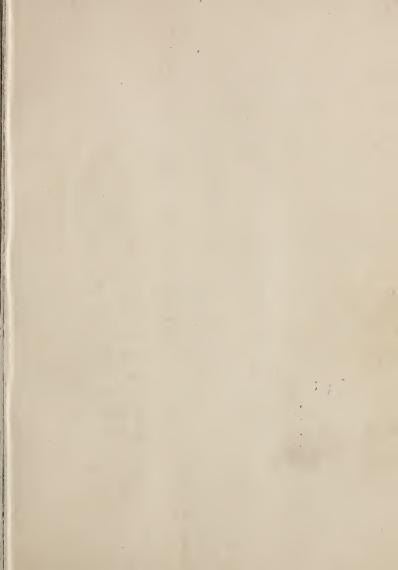


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Scientific Character Analysis Practically Applied

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By

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Charles F. Boger.



FOREWORD

MOST people are interested in the study of human nature. They delight in estimating the general characteristics, talents as well as the peculiarities of the men and women with whom they are brought in a business or social relation. This treatise may be aptly termed "PHYSIO-PHRENO," i. e., a science combining physiognomy, "the face," with scientific phrenology, "the head."

For a period of twenty-five years the author has applied the rules herein presented and has found them invariably correct. This book is not an extensive or profound work. It has, however, been drawn from extensive research and from a professional experience that called the writer to every city of importance in this country.

This book will be found to contain those points and rules which are most practical, that can be applied at a moment's notice. The walk, the grasp of the hand, peculiarity of the eye, the contour of the nose, mouth, and ears, this being the quickest and shortest way of taking one's "mental measure at a glance." Supervisors of Labor, Merchants, Manufacturers, Lawyers, Physicians, in fact all who are brought in close contact with others, will find this book a ready reference.



The Basic Principles of Practical Character Analysis

NORMAL MAN

In a normal man, every part bears an exact correspondence to the man as a whole? Consequently a man with a large frame and big thick bones will have a correspondingly thick skull. That statement will be substantiated by physicians who have made the study of mental functions a specialty.

Scientific character analysis is not a question of protuberance or depression of the surface of the brain or skull, but it is a question of a correct estimation and comparison of the various brain masses. Not in every case where the size and shape of the brain proves favorable will the mental operations be well performed, for there are other things which may impart unusual energy of functions or impede the activity of the brain.

OUT OF ORDER

The digestion, circulation of the blood, or other functions may be out of order and exert an exciting or deteriorative influence, however well proportioned.

VARIETY OF INTELLECT

Men of moral and intellectual eminence the world over, of whatever nation or creed, have large frontal lobes of the brain. You need not be a philosopher, a physician or a vivisector, you need but use your eyes to verify that statement.

There is an infinite variety of intellectual endowments, of moral sentiments, of affections and instincts of self preservation. The activity and order of these vary in every one of us. There are no two exactly alike.

One child, though lacking intelligence, may have a remarkable talent for learning by heart. On the other hand, one remarkable for its intelligence may have great difficulty in committing to memory.

So with a grown man. One dislikes children, another never had any friends and does not want any. Some men are noted for their kindness, others for their shyness. Some people expect to find their enjoyment in life in the accumulation of wealth, others in rank, others in power, others in glory, while not a few are found to seek it in a mere round of excitement.

The best proof that the theory of mental functions is rational and true is evidenced by the fact that one man excels in history, another in mathematics, some become eminent painters, others distinguished orators, others noted musicians, etc.

Nearly all of us are devoid of some mental power. Some are baffled by arithmetic, others have no skill for drawing, and not a few are a dead weight at music.

PRENATAL INFLUENCE

It will be seen then that there is in every one of us something which we do not derive from education, and which even resists all training. In early childhood there are possibilities for change of growth and cultivation not dreamed of in persons of older years.

"Every person is born with a tendency to that form of brain which it afterwards assumes. We cannot entirely eradicate prenatal influence. The underlying impulses which shape man's character have in a measure come to him as an inheritance of parental virtues, or vices; no matter what the circumstances and counteracting influences, they must always impart color to his every act." Dr. Bernard Hollender. (Noted English Brain Specialist.)

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW

You cannot change the shape of your head. You cannot bring sufficient energy to bear upon a certain brain center to turn a certain faculty or a certain brain mass from concave to that of convex after you have arrived at manhood or womanhood.

You are limited by your inherited mental and physical equipment. No man has ever done great things who was not created great in the fineness of his brain, the intensity of his nature, the clearness of his perception, and the forces of his application.

Character has a deeper foundation than that of training, it comes somewhere out of the dim and shadowy past. The man who stands head and shoulders above his fellow men is bigger because he was born bigger.

Train a pine sapling until you grow old and gray, and you will never make of it a hickory tree. It will not have the fiber, the character, the strength. It will be a pine stick all its days and nothing more. And so with human life.

Training and association can polish the brain and groom the body and stimulate ambition and energy to their LIMITS, but it CANNOT CREATE NEW LIMITS, OR

FASHION A NEW BRAIN OR A NEW BODY.

All the painstaking and conscientious efforts in the world will not change the man of moderate brain power into a man of great intellect. The seed and structural conditions must be there.

Mankind may be likened unto various liquid measures, pints, quarts, and gallons. It is impossible to put a quart of water into a pint measure and a gallon into a quart. However, when they are full the mission for which they are intended is complete. So it is with men. Whatever we are we can be full, so to speak, up to the rim; we can do our best to the full extent of our capacity.

What the busy world wants is results. The way to get them is to use your strongest faculties, those that will uplift and not degrade; those that will land you on the top rung of the ladder at the earliest moment. The man or woman is recognized not for what they are going to do in a few years hence, but what they can do NOW. Act in the living present. If you do that you can afford to let the future take care of itself.

How to Tell Character by the Handshake

In the same way that individuality or personality manifests itself in the gait, bearing and general demeanor of a person, so, also, will it assert itself in the manner of a handshake.

To the observant eye it will be seen that personal mannerisms in this regard may be divided into five classes, all others being a modification or a combination of any one of the five.

We find the friendly, vise-like grip, the listless or indifferent shake of the hand, the half imposed shake, shaking hands with the finger tips, and the closed fist when the owner is engaged in conversation.

They may be briefly set down in this order with the accompanying rules.

THE FRIENDLY HANDSHAKE



The man who when handshaking gives you a full hand and presses his thumb against the back of your palm is social, liberal and a congenial companion.

THE ECONOMICAL HANDSHAKE



The man who does not press his thumb against the back of your hand when shaking hands is thrifty and economical to a fault; he is niggardly, almost miserly, and hence a poor associate in revelry and carousing. Notice, also, that the higher he holds his thumb the stingier he is.

THE SECRETIVE HANDSHAKE



The man who offers the tips of his fingers is sly, secretive and cunning. He may abound in polish and smoothness, but not in truthfulness. You would do well not to trust him.

THE INDIFFERENT HANDSHAKE



A person who gives you his hand as though he was laying a piece of wood or brick in it is noted for his lack of force and indifference to society in general. Such a character lacks refinement and while he may be honest in intent he may be easily led and imposed upon by others.

THE CLOSED FIST

This illustration may ofttimes be witnessed on the stump and in public lectures. Upon investigation you will invariably find the man who talks with his hands closed in the form of a fist is insincere and given to exaggeration.

Modification of these types, in a less or greater degree, will bear relative proportion in these propensities which they signify. You may ask: granting what you say is true, would it not be an easy matter to cultivate a straight-from-the-shoulder handshake, thereby frustrating your rule? That may be true, but the nature of the individual, despite all that culture and education can do, will not prevent the skillful observer detecting the sham practiced.

Then, again, although a man may alter his handshake and affect an honest, social grasp of a hand, it is beyond his power to transform his features, i. e., eyes, nose, lips and the general outline of his face and head. Therefore, since there exists a perfect harmony between the different parts of man, it would be useless for one to conceal his characteristics beneath the cloak of an assumed handshake, because they would only be detected through the remaining mediums.

Character Read in the Eye

How often have you said—I do not like his eyes, or it may be, I know he is not telling the truth, I can tell it in his eyes. There must be a reason for this, since no effect is without a cause. The reason is none other than the fact that one's character is mirrored or reflected through the medium of the eyes.

For ages eyes have been designated as the mirror of the soul. There are several kinds of eyes, diverse formations and peculiarities that become more prominent as one becomes more observant. Each will, as a general rule, be significative of one or more predominating characteristics.

THE GOOD EYE

Good eyes are sometimes called the eyes of the Madonna. They are invariably uni-



form in size. They are similar in form and features as any two leaves on the same apple tree. Irrespective of color, they present an open, frank, candid and sincere expression. Owners of such eyes are wholesouled, affectionate, kind, affable, forgiving and

highly sensitive.

You will know such an eye at a glance. It will be perfectly symmetrical, generally large and lustrous, clear and calm. It will possess a Madonna like expression that needs no comment. Persons gifted with such eyes are generally noble of soul, they are open, truthful and honest.

THE SHREWD EYE

Look and study the accompanying cut. Note the straight line at the outer corner of the eyelid. Practically every success-





ful business man has such an eye, and hence it is termed the eye for business. Every person fortunate enough to possess such an eye, other things being equal, such as health, education, etc., will substantiate the accuracy of such an eye.

He will walk erect, talk straight from the shoulder, lay stress on his words, pierce you with his eye, and shake hands in a decidedly impressive manner, the thumb bearing

heavily on the outside of your palm.

Back of such an eye one finds a good degree of excitability, energy and an innate desire to accomplish things worth while. Such a character you will find at the head of an enterprise. They are, as a rule, owing to their large perception, competent judges of character through intuition. They have a quick thinking mind.

In addition to every characteristic here illustrated such as a handshake, eyes, nose, lips, walk and talk, in fact the entire bearing will readily substantiate the one important fact that such a man is more prac-

tical than theoretical.

THE PREVARICATIVE OR LIAR'S EYE

When the eyelid cuts off the colored portion of the eye at the outside corner, the pro-





prietor of the eye is a stranger to the truth and has only heard of veracity as a word in his lexicon.

Such a person will rarely, if ever, look at you in an open, frank manner. He will

shift about, look here and there, avoiding your stare. In fact, he betrays himself in every action. To detect a prevaricator will not be difficult.

A person who lies for an ulterior motive will manifest, while talking, a spirit of unrest.

THE EXAGGERATIVE EYE

Such an eye shows white all around the colored portion. It is sometimes called the eye of diplomacy. Owners of such eyes are



not bad, or vindictive, and very often prevaricate through a sense of false pride. They are inclined to brag about their ancestors, about their fortunes, talk in large figures, and to use a metaphor, sail generally under false colors.

This eye is more commonly found among women. As a rule, women have more approbativeness, the desire for self praise, and in consequence ofttimes a woman will go out of her way to appear well in the eyes of her admirers. It simply is indicative of vanity, egotism, and a desire to be thought much of.

THE SECRETIVE EYE

You will observe from the illustration how the eyelid of this type of eye droops over the eyeball.

Persons having such eyes are sly, secre-





tive and mostly disloyal. They are not to be trusted, especially when the remainder of their physical characteristics are in harmony with the eye.

To cite an example, persons possessing such eyes will generally tread along in a sneaky, easy way, move as though they were afraid of making noise. Their listless handshake will be a substantiation of their slyness and secretiveness.

THE CRIMINAL EYE

One eye is invariably smaller than the other and the upper eyelid presents a somewhat ragged appearance. Noted writers have oft times referred to them as rat-like or beady. Note the cut carefully.

Such eyes are ordinarily indicative of a natural proclivity to crime. A visit through the rouges' gallery will pretty well corroborate what is said here. It should be borne





in mind, however, that all people who have one eye smaller than the other are not criminal or even criminally inclined.

In some cases you may find an individual or an entire family, or even several generations, that possess eyes one seemingly smaller than the other. But this you will notice, that in the case of a born criminal, every other characteristic will support the irregularity of the eye, for instance, the stealthy walk, the hunted, furtive glance, the impassive, cold, clammy tips of the fingers when handshaking.

Another feature not to be overlooked is that all criminals are given to prevarication and a look will suffice to see that the eyes, in addition to their criminal characteristics as herein described, have also nearly every trait of the prevaricative and secretive eyes.

How to Tell Character from the Formation of the Nose

THE COMBATIVE NOSE

All that is required to understand the meaning of a strictly combative nose is to look at the faces of celebrated generals, for



instance: Generals Nelson A. Miles, Napir, Napoleon, and the famous Prussian General and Statesman, Prince Otto VonBismark. Among prize-fighters, James Corbett is a striking example.

THE SECRETIVE NOSE

The secretive nose, as the cut conveys, presents a somewhat hooked appearance, the lower portion, unlike the inquisitive



nose, turns downward and in towards the upper lip.

It is indicative of a melancholy disposition. Such persons are moody, given to lonesomeness, and unless humored will constantly be downcast. They are pessimistic by nature.

THE PASSIVE OR INDIFFERENT NOSE

The passive nose is very easily detected. It runs in a straight line and has no ridge



or hump in the center as the executive or combative nose has.

It seems that nature, in her lavish distribution in the formation of various facial characteristics, recognizing the indifference and lack of push of a person having such a nose, and his seeming indifference to hard work in overcoming of obstacles, has given him a nose without an impediment or hump so as to indicate their innate desire to get

through or get there with very little effort.

They are inclined to always try for the easiest method of solving difficulties irrespective of the possible returns.

THE NOSE OF BIBASITY

This nose requires no extensive description. The illustration is almost superfluous.



Persons most generally possessed of this nose prefer food in a liquid form. They are usually stubborn opponents of local option or any law that would aim to curtail their opportunity to secure their favorite bever-

age.

Men having such a nose cannot see the reason why a human being, let alone a camel, should go seven days without a drink.

THE EXECUTIVE NOSE

A study of the accompanying cut will more readily picture in your mind the ex-



ecutive nose, than in any force of words.

As you will notice, it differs from the passive or indifferent nose from the fact that it is generally larger, broader and more

prominent on the ridge, having a so-called hump in the center. It indicates aggressiveness, ambition, and an inborn desire to lead and supervise.

Persons with such a nose are usually leaders, and are at their best at the head of large commercial undertakings. In the professional field or other walks of life such men are ordinarily to be found at the helm.

THE INQUISITIVE NOSE



The inquisitive nose turns up at the end. It is usually small, short, narrow and thin.

Above all else, it is significative of curiosity. Persons laboring under such a nose are decidedly curious. They are inclined to ask countless questions, irrespective of the value or benefit they may derive from

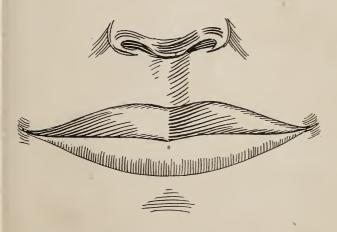
such inquiries.

Children with such noses are always into mischief. They will, unless checked in early childhood, make life a burden by boring you with questions, and will, if not prevented, look into every drawer or receptacle and dismantle any toy in order to satisfy their craving curiosity, without the least conception of the mechanical information derived from it. It is simply a peculiar form of inordinate curiosity.

How to Tell Character by the Lips

A study of the following cuts will quite suffice to enlighten the reader as to the different formations of lips and their predominating characteristics.

THE PERFECT MOUTH



When both lips are fairly full and uniform in size it indicates a whole-souled, kind, and affectionate disposition.

THE UNSOCIABLE LIP

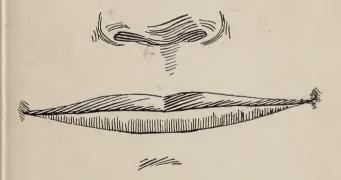
When both lips are thin and apparently of equal width, the wearer is unsympa-



thetic, devoid of affection, cold, clammy, and decidedly adverse to society. When found in men it signifies a tendency towards bachelorhood and indicates dislike for osculation.

THE EXECUTIVE LIP

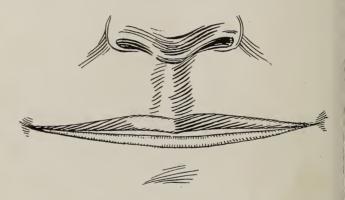
The upper lip in this particular instance is much thinner than the lower. You will



invariably find a person having such lips shaking hands in an aggressive, warmhearted manner, showing at the same time the executive nose. It is typical of leadership.

THE DESTRUCTIVE LIP.

The thin lower lip, generally speaking, indicates a strong spirit of destruction. Persons with such lips are lacking in affec-

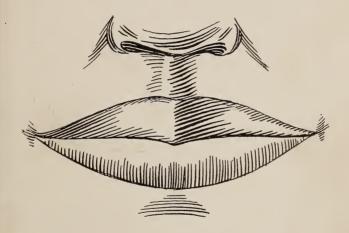


tion and when aroused are liable to become cruel and vindictive.

Usually you will find a strong formation of the faculty of destruction indicated by the width of the head immediately above the ears accompanying the lips described.

LIPS OF UNREFINEMENT

Large, wide lips display a lack of refinement. They betray the animal instinct in man. They are generally characteristic of



the cannibalistic races, and among the educated portion of this race it is an established fact that the lips are decidedly narrower. This holds good in the Caucasian as well as the Ethiopian.

How to Judge Character by the Ear

In judging character by the ear, a study of the given cuts will bring home the meaning more clearly than a lengthy description.

THE GENEROUS AND SOCIAL EAR

All that is necessary here is to look at the lobe of the ear. When the lobe is large,



fat and thick, it indicates friendship, but not of necessity generosity. When the lobe is large and thin it means that the wearer is both friendly and generous.

THE UNSOCIABLE EAR.

We have here what may be called the unsociable ear. Study it well, as it is particularly significative of all that the word im-



plies. One possessed of this description of the ear will ordinarily be found wanting as an entertainer or conversationalist, and an interesting companion and a boresome visitor. He will be adverse to society in general, but not so much in particular, especially when that particular is one of the opposite sex.

As a corroboration of this rule you will generally find this type of ear in company with the unsociable head, i. e., the undeveloped back head, as well as that shake of the hand wherein the thumb is not made to bear upon the back of your palm.

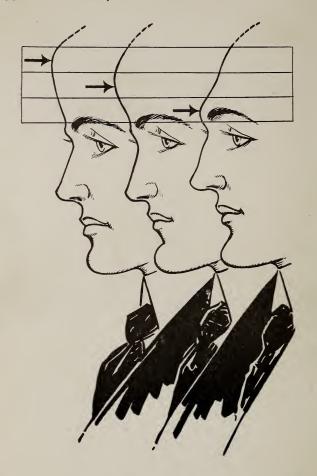
THE EAR OF A SNEAK

Notice how the upper part of the ear almost terminates in a point. The lobe is usually small. You will also notice that in



comparing one ear with the other, the ear of a sneak is out of proportion. In short, it does not harmonize in construction with the conception of a well shaped ear.

Such an ear betrays a sneak, one who is by nature underhanded, works under cover and is never frank. Reason Memory Perception



REASON-MEMORY-PERCEPTION

Note illustrations carefully. They represent three important divisions of the anterior part of the head, namely, THE SUBJECTIVE INTELLECT OR REASON, situated in the upper part of the forehead. When this brain mass is fully developed it indicates that the possessor is more theoretical than practical. All people possessing such a development have certain degrees of originality and reason. They are inventive, creative, philosophical, and apt to plan more than they can perfect.

EVENTUALITY OR MEMORY situated immediately in the center of the forehead. Persons noted for their memory of names, historical data, etc., and in committing to memory with little effort have a forehead as illustrated.

PERCEPTIVE FACULTIES located in the lower part of the forehead immediately above the eyebrows. When that part of the head is the most conspicuous it indicates that the possessor learns more easily by observation than reflection. Such an individual may have a splendid memory for figures, color, size, weight, form, but deficient in committing to memory and reciting verbatim. Such development indicates one who perfects rather than originates.



The MORAL GROUP. When the head is high forward of the ears it indicates good moral qualities. Such a person is apt to be benevolent, kind and religious.



THE ARTISTIC GROUP. A large upper forehead receding towards the eyebrows embodies artistic talent and love for the beautiful.

This brain mass is largely developed in painters, artists, architects and designers.



THE AMBITIONAL GROUP. This brain center is the seat of ambition. Such a person is self willed, confident, and has a high opinion of his merits.



Note how the head slopes, compared with illustration on page 42. This indicates a decided lack of self-confidence, or self-esteem.



THE SOCIAL GROUP. A full development of the back head indicates sociability, love of home, children, animals and pets; it is also the seat of patriotism.



A small development of the posterior or back head, shows an indifference to society in general. Not fond of children, animals or pets.



The mechanical, economical and secretive tendencies are located in the side head approximately half way between ear and crown of head as indicated by arrow.

THE SELFISH PROPENSITIES. The width of the middle side head forward of the ears indicates the constructive, acquiring and secretive instincts of man, i. e., if the head is widest immediately above the temple it indicates constructive ability be it of a literary or mechanical nature. It should be remembered, however, that the literary talents are manifested by the development of the upper forehead, known and herein shown as "Reason." If the head appears widest immediately back of the construction it indicates the ability to save money, and if the portion of the side head, immediately above the ears, shows the greater development it indicates a reserve and, in fact, a secretive nature, one who keeps his own counsel and confides in few.



When the widest part of the head appears immediately above the ears, it indicates strong physical activity and destructive tendencies.



Herewith is presented an illustration that clearly shows the difference between a practical, i. e., a doer, and a non-practical, i. e., a creator or dreamer. Notice the difference in the head formations. Note carefully the chin, eyes, and lips. One represents a decidedly practical character not given to fancies. The other illustration represents an inquisitive, theoretical person, sentimental, idealistic, and very social.

Illustrations from Life



The above picture represents a mental motive type of character, i. e., brains and physical activity being in the lead. Note the high, full and broad upper forehead combining great planning talent and artistic appreciation of a high order.



Note the prominent lower forehead and full back head. A strictly motive mental type. Works best on his feet carrying into effect the details of an enterprise. Very social, a great mixer and best qualified for the profession of law. Would excel as a politician.



H 154 82 1 A balanced temperament—the nervous or mental, motive or muscular, and vital or fat producing elements being equal. Very calm and judicious. Slow, easy spoken and methodical. Would make a splendid school teacher, judge or arbitrator.



